

Women and Their Interests

POULTRY NEWS

Helping Husbands to Success

By Dorothy Dix

A few days ago a man who, at 14, had gone to work in one of the largest manufacturing plants in this country as an office boy, took his seat in the president's chair as the head of it. He had risen by his own ability from the very bottom to the very top of the ladder that he had started out to climb, and he gave much of the credit of his success to his wife.

"She helped me at every foot of the way," he said. "She was always behind me, she never put any obstacles in my way. For instance, for many years I spent almost every minute when I was at home, and not eating or sleeping, in studying to try to remedy my defective education, and to find out all that had been written about the particular line of business that I was engaged in.

"Many a woman would have objected to this and demanded that her husband entertain her on an evening, or go out with her, but my wife always saw that I had a quiet place to study and that nothing interrupted me. She even studied with me when my interest showed signs of flagging. Any man that kind of a wife is bound to get on."

Which is too true. Any man with that kind of a wife is bound to succeed if he is not a hopeless case. Let a man have an ounce of talent, or ability, or one particle of energy and ambition, and that kind of a wife will pull, or haul, or shove him into some sort of success.

The Universal Wish

Every woman in the world desires above every other earthly thing for her husband to succeed. First, because it realizes her ambition. No personal success that a woman ever achieves brings the same thrill of gratification to her that she experiences when her man is acclaimed a big man among other men. Secondly, a woman wants her husband to succeed because it means the prosperity and well-being of herself and her children.

This being the case, it is passing strange that the average wife never

really sits down and tries to figure out how she can help her husband to be a success instead of a failure in life, and it is more than strange that his vision is so short that she cannot see how you must sacrifice the little thing of to-day in order to gain the big thing of to-morrow.

For instance, take a young couple who are just starting out in matrimony. The first five years of their life together absolutely settles whether the husband is going to be a prosperous, successful man at middle age, or whether he is going to end his days as a clerk in somebody else's office.

If the young wife is willing to not only live within their means, but just as economically as health and comfort will permit, if she helps her husband save his money, if she takes care of his household, if she makes him physically comfortable at home, if she is interested in his business and ambitious for him to get along, he is just as sure to succeed as the sparks are to fly upward.

But if his wife is bitten by the society bug, if she tries to keep the pace with people better than she is, if she drags her husband about to parties, and sends him dull witted and sleepy to work the next morning, that man has no more chance of getting on in the world than a snowflake has to exist on a red hot stove.

The Terrible Fear

The fear of the bill collector is the deadly fear that takes away a man's courage to fight, and no man who lives with that dread always hanging over him can win in the business struggle. No man who has to go to bed at a quarter of one o'clock in the morning, even if he has been innocently playing bridge and dancing the tango with his wife and his friends, is a match in a struggle of wits for the man who has gone to bed at 10 o'clock and who arises mentally and physically refreshed.

Domestic unhappiness is another handicap that will keep almost any man from winning success in life. The man who goes to his business after having been nagged half of the night, or from a breakfast table row with

his wife, goes with his nerves on edge, and his temper at the boiling point, and he is in no condition to deal calmly, dispassionately and wisely with any situation. On the contrary, he is irritable, morose and surly. His point of view is warped and he is in a state of mind in which he alienates clients and throws up the position he has been working for years to attain.

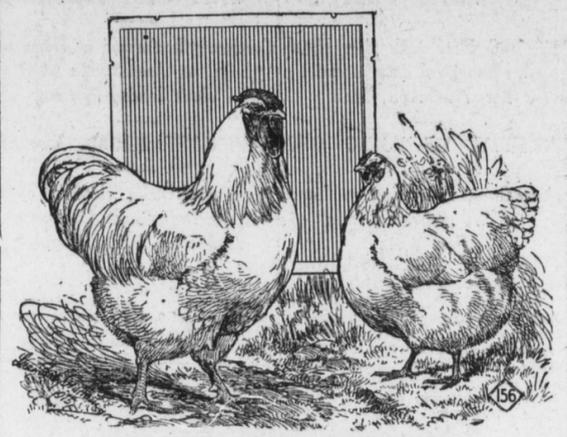
Many a man's prospects in life have been blighted by a foolish quarrel with his wife, and if women had no other reason in the world for trying to make their husbands happy they might find it in the selection of that only the happy man and the quiet and contented one can give the full measure of his mind and his energy to his work.

A woman who loves her husband well enough to die for him if necessary often makes her very love a burden that crushes him down in defeat. She won't be separated from him for a few months, so she must forego some great opportunity. She cannot deny herself the pleasure of his society, so she must make a night when he should be studying, or working. I heard an old physician once advise a young one never to marry because of the chances of a wife. He said that he had read that it was necessary to keep up with his profession, his wife would have hysterics and declare that she loved him better than she did her work.

Other women blight their husbands' careers by their inability to understand that Pegasus cannot be used as a plough horse. Many a great poem has been lost to the world because a poet has had to walk the floor at night with a howling infant. Many a man has wasted the energy in making pictures, and matching samples, and cutting the lawn that should have carried a big business enterprise to success.

Let women consider these things and realize that often their husbands know a wife writes her husband's price tag, and determines whether he falls or succeeds.

PROFITS IN EGG PRODUCTION DEPEND UPON CULLING STOCK



ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS
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The Orpington breed has come into popular favor within the last few years. It was originated by the late William Cook, of England, who produced both single and rosecomb varieties.

The Rose Comb Whites were the first rosecomb variety produced. They bear considerable resemblance to the Rose Comb White Dorkings, which were used in their development. Mr. Cook felt that a rosecomb variety would be desirable in sections where the winters are so severe that single combs might be frozen. The single-comb varieties lead in popularity, but the variety illustrated has attained favor in many sections as a winter layer.

In size, growth, early maturity, and table quality it is equal to the Single Comb White Orpingtons. The average full-grown specimens weigh from 8 1/2 to 10 pounds for males, and 7 to 8 pounds for females. They have established a reputation for having tender, juicy flesh. They have white skin, legs and beak, and are full breast. Their plumage is white in all sections, which contrasts sharply with their blood-red combs and wattles and the green of a nice lawn or meadow.

This fowl is in good market condition at all ages from broiler size to roaster.

LOW WAGES CAUSES INDUSTRIAL UNREST

[Continued From First Page.]

satisfaction was said to have reached "proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation."

Workers Blamed

Responsible for the condition under which they live, were placed primarily upon the workers themselves, who, "blind to their collective

strength and often times deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered from the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance."

The report in part follows:

"We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages, or, stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their labor."

"We further find that unrest among the workers in industry has grown to proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation. Citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression.

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers.

"Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employees by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders.

"Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of State troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system.

Wage-Earners Have Belief

"Courts, legislatures and governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice while counter charges come from employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage-earners who believe, assert and prove, that the very institutions of the nation have been perverted by the power of the employer.

"To the support of the militant and aggressive propaganda organized small within recent years, and rapidly increasing host of ministers, college professors, writers, journalists, and others of the professional classes, distinguished in many instances by exceptional talent which they devote to agitation, with no hope of material reward.

"We find the unrest here described to be but the latest manifestation of the age-long struggle of the race for freedom of opportunity for every individual to live his life to the highest ends.

Unrest Augmented by Changes

"The unrest of the wage-earners has been augmented by recent changes and developments in industry. Chief of these is the rapid and universal introduction and extension of machinery by which unskilled workers are substituted for the skilled, and an equally rapid development of means of rapid transportation and communication, by which private capital has been enabled to organize in great corporations.

"The formerly done at home or in small neighborhood shops has been transferred to great factories where the individual worker becomes an impersonal element, under the control of impersonal corporations. Women in increased numbers have followed their work from the home to the factory and even children have been enlisted.

"Now, more than ever, the profits of great industries under centralized control pour into the coffers of stockholders and directors who never have so much as visited the plants, and who perform no service in return.

"We find that many entire communities exist under the arbitrary economic control of corporate officials, charged with the management of an industry or group of industries and we find that in such communities political liberty does not exist, and its forms are hollow mockeries.

Family in Employer's Hands

"In larger communities where espionage becomes impossible the wage-earner who is unsupported by a collective organization may enjoy freedom of expression outside the workshop, but there his freedom ends. And it is a freedom more apparent than real. For the house he lives in, the food he eats, the clothing he wears, the environment of his wife and children, and his own health and own safety are in the hands of the employer, through the arbitrary power he exercises in fixing his wages and working conditions.

"The responsibility for the conditions which have been described above, we declare rests primarily upon workers, who, blind to their collective strength and often times deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must be placed upon the great mass of citizens. But, until the workers themselves realize their responsibility and utilize to the full their collective power, no action, where governmental or altruistic work, any genuine and lasting improvement.

"We call upon our citizenship, regardless of politics or economic conditions, to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education, and



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To make money with poultry, you have got to know how to hatch, feed and care for them. Guess-work is expensive and unnecessary.

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The I. C. S. will be glad to send you free, a handsome 56-page book that tells you how you can get the special training that you need to make poultry-keeping profitable. They will show you the best way to hatch, how to feed and raise poultry, how to build poultry houses, how to establish and operate a money-making poultry farm, and how to breed stock that will win prizes.

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AMUSEMENTS

PAXFANG VAUDEVILLE

For the closing week of the Paxfang Park Theater Manager Davis proposes to give his park patrons a show that will rival any of the best five-act vaudeville bills they have ever seen for the money. The show will feature as a highlight the Milane Opera Company, with five people who sing selections from the standard operas in Italian, and give them a world-wide reputation. This is an act that promises to be one of the best classical acts that have ever played the park theater.

Two other features of the coming week's bill are the coming of the "Theatricals" and the coming of the "Theatricals" and the coming of the "Theatricals".

THE MAN WHO'S FUNNIER THAN CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT COLONIAL THEATER

Frank Daniels—the man who's funnier than Charlie Chaplin, according to the best critics in the large theatrical fields of the country—is playing in "Crooky Scruggs" at the Colonial Theater. Everybody decided from his first appearance in "Crooky Scruggs" that he was a comedian and they didn't change their minds.

Daniels plays Crooky Scruggs, who escapes from the "pen" and swaps identities with a rich man's son, a wealthy rancher. The antics that he pulls from the time Crooky becomes "the Colonel" until he is back to his quiet cell are so funny you almost have to hold yourself to keep from going into hysterics.

The Pathe News Pictorial, No. 67, and a comedy film, "Bing, Bang, Biff," will augment the program. The program will play the "Marche Romaine," from Gounod, "La Ginquantaine," Gabriel, and "Gavotte," from "Mignon," Thomas.

Monday's feature will be "The Millionaire Baby," a new and interesting story, by Anna Katherine Green, featuring Harry Mestayer and Grace Darmont.—Advertisement.

MAJESTIC VAUDEVILLE

Owing to the entirely new regulations in Harrisburg this season, there are some quite important things to remember by patrons, who have been frequent visitors at the Orpheum. They must bear in mind that there are two entire programs presented each week. The first appears on Monday afternoon and remains for a week. The second program makes its bow on Thursday afternoon to remain for the last three days of the week. The matinee show will begin at 2:30 p.m. and the complete performance will follow immediately. Patrons who attend the theater some time during the first performance will see the early part of the offering over into the next show. All this will be made possible because seats are not reserved and patrons can enter into the last show without any discomfort and delay. The best seats in the theater will be only five cents each afternoon, and twenty-five cents each evening, that is excepting the box seats.—Advertisement.

BOY DIES OF LOCKJAW

Special to The Telegraph

Kinderhook, Pa., Aug. 28.—Ephraim A. Lewis, aged seven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Lewis, Sr., is dead following an attack of lockjaw. The youth about ten days ago trampled upon the body of a dead bird, and a small bone became imbedded in his foot. Despite the efforts of medical attention, lockjaw developed.

DIES AT BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT

Special to The Telegraph

Waynesboro, Pa., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Lillie C. Meek, wife of George A. Meek, Baltimore, died at her summer home at Blue Ridge Summit, from peritonitis, aged 37 years. The body was prepared by Undertaker Grove, this place, and was shipped yesterday to St. Thomas, Canada.

ZIEGLER DIES OF INJURIES

Special to The Telegraph

Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—After lying unconscious for twenty-seven hours, John H. Ziegler, one of the town's best-known merchants died at his home in Chambersburg street Friday morning of concussion of the brain. Mr. Ziegler was thrown from the running board of an automobile when he was returning from a corn bake held by the B. F. O. E.

It Does Not Pay to Keep Weaklings; Breed From Birds With Good Records For Production

Begin by Selecting Eggs

Selection becomes an important problem for every poultry grower. It is not a matter of selecting right at the time the males and females are put together, or "mated up" as it is called, but the selection should be made from the time the eggs are placed into the incubator.

Only choice, even eggs should be used. Eggs that show a weak germ on the fourteenth day should be removed from the machine. All chicks that do not hatch by the twenty-first day should be destroyed, while all the crippled and defective ones should be done away with as soon as possible. Some of them might be saved, but they are only an incumbrance to the flock and will not give a high enough average when it comes to egg production.

Many poultry establishments have made the mistake of hatching from all kinds of eggs, keeping all the chicks that are hatched, and afterward breeding from them indiscriminately.

If the percentage of weakly chicks is heavy and the poultry raiser wishes to convince himself that it will not pay to keep these weaklings, he should breed from the best, the highest, most reliable and the most profitable birds separately and then give both groups the same treatment and feed. He will soon find that the heavier death rate will be among the weakly chicks and by far the larger proportion of culled will come out of this weak group. He will find later on, too, that the pullets that come out of the weak group will not begin to lay as early as the others, nor will they make as good an average egg production throughout the year.

In some communities any egg is an egg, without regard to size, but the choicest markets are now dividing eggs into No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 must weigh 26 ounces or more to the dozen to meet the requirement.

Early Hatching Important

Early hatching is important for two reasons:

The pullets will begin to lay in the early part of the season, while the late hatching birds will not begin to lay until late in the season, and this will hold the egg production down. The second reason is that a pullet lays small eggs at first, and when hatched early in the season will lay larger small eggs, and begin to lay her large eggs when the market is high. If she does not start to lay until late in the season, the majority of eggs will be small and will not bring as much on the market. She will not begin to lay large eggs until after the price has considerably depreciated.

It is also contended that the early hatched pullets will make a better yearling layer than the late hatched, because the late one does not seem to have as much size and vitality. The early "early" and "late" are relative, and what would be early in one locality, would be late in another. For a climate such as New Jersey the fifteenth of March is early enough, while the 15th of May is beginning a little late. Perhaps the ideal time would be from the first to fifteenth of April. In this latitude, White Leghorns that are hatched as early as March fifteenth are inclined to go through a light moult of wind and neck feathers, and this has the effect of stopping their egg production for the rest of the year.

Early Hatching Will Enable Owner to Have Pullets Laying When the Market Is Highest

By Reese V. Hicks

Former President of the American Poultry Association, and now General Manager of Ranocosa Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, New Jersey.

Egg production is affected greatly by the mating, hatching and selection of the stock used. Mr. Hicks advises the selection of a strain bred for laying and the constant culling of birds that lack vigor. He advises that early hatching be practiced, so the pullets may begin laying in the Fall.

THE production of market eggs has a most profitable end of all poultry enterprises in the past, and there is every prospect that this condition will continue for years to come.

The White Leghorn is producing broilers and roasters must replace his flock every year. This makes his incubation and brooding problems far greater than those of the egg-producing birds. In producing eggs for market, a hen will lay profitably two years, and many of them for three years.

Since the greatest profit is in the production of eggs, it is important that eggs be produced in the greatest quantities when the demand for them is strongest and the prices highest.

Early hatching of the pullets is the lowest is from September to January.

In the early Fall months, the hens going through a heavy moult and the average farm are not yet ready for heavy laying.

As soon as the hens have completed their moult, cold weather begins to have a serious effect on egg production. In fact, even in February and March, when the production has increased, the cold weather will lower the egg production materially, and this will raise the price of eggs on the market.

Selection of Breed Important

In connection with egg production an important thing to consider is the breed best suited for the purpose. It must be a breed that will come to maturity quickly, stand heavy feeding, and go through the moult quickly and easily. Nonsitting is another important factor.

The White Leghorn has proven itself to be by far the most economical producer, considered from practically every standpoint. The Leghorn, however, is not a meat-producing breed, and many people engaged in egg production realize a nice amount from young cockerels, sold at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds, and known as squab broilers.

The early part of the season they bring as high as forty cents a pound gross.

The effect of mating on the production of eggs is very noticeable after years of careful breeding. It does not show quickly like an improvement in color or shape, because the production of eggs is largely a matter of high vitality and ability to digest large quantities of feed.

Increase the Average Production

In mating for egg production both males and females should be used that come from a strain that has been bred for egg production. They should be rather than from any one particular bird that has a high egg record individually, but has no ancestors behind it with a similar record. In other words, instead of breeding up for individual records by means of a rooster, the most important thing is to increase the average production of the entire flock.

It is better to breed from the hens that have made good average records. Eggs from the hen that has made the highest record, do not usually hatch as well or produce as strong and vigorous chicks as those from hens whose production is only slightly above the average.

The most important thing in breeding is never to use birds that have been sick or stunted in growth. In order to avoid this it is well to cull out constantly any slow growing youngsters as well as any that are sick, and put them in a pen by themselves or market them, so they will never be used later for breeding stock. Often a slow growing or slow feathering bird will develop and look practically as good as those that grow and feather quickly. Yet such a bird is lacking in stamina, and will produce weakly chicks and females that will

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Simplex Contact System Now Used by a Big Firm

The American Steel and Wire Company has placed an order with the George T. Ladd Company, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, to install and equip approximately 1,270 feet of their crude ore trestle track at the Donora Zinc Works, Donora, Pa., with the Simplex Surface Contact System.

The George T. Ladd Company are sales representatives for the Simplex Construction Company, Union Trust Building, this city.

The Simplex system is being rapidly recognized by mill and coal mining operators as the most practical and successful system of electric haulage, requiring no third rail, overhead trolley or storage battery, and insuring absolute safety to the employees. The transmission wires are placed underground, insulated from the switch board of the generating plant to the terminals of the employees, short circuit, ground or effect any other machine in the plant, insuring to the user the highest, most economic and safest electric haulage system known to-day. Current is supplied to the locomotive by stabling from the conducted feeder cable by means of a contact box, made of a heavy iron plate, which is bolted to the roadway, and spaced sufficiently to insure a contact with the contact shoe passing along always at least one

contact box directly beneath it. Suspended beneath the locomotive is an electric shoe of such length that it reaches from one box to another. This shoe conveys the current from the tops of the boxes to the motors of the moving locomotive. A switch in each box, held magnetically closed, is operated by a magnetic device carried on the locomotive, so it is only in the closed or alive condition directly beneath the locomotive that the switch, which is engaged in a dust-proof and water-proof aperture within the box, is rendered lifeless and the electrical current is cut off, thus permitting walking over or touching the boxes with perfect safety. The tracks equipped with this system can be run in and out of doors, around corners and in corners where it would otherwise be impossible to operate an electric locomotive, under many industrial conditions. Other recent installations of this system are at plants of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Logan Iron and Steel Company, Behm Coal and Navigation Company, former HARRISBURGER IS CHARGED WITH STABBING Reading, Pa., Aug. 28.—Fred Cummings, son of A. B. Cummings, formerly of Harrisburg, was arrested here late yesterday, charged with stabbing Frank Hain, a salesman, during a quarrel in front of the Windsor Hotel, on which Cummings is proprietor. Hain is in the Homeopathic Hospital in a serious condition.

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